A RABID FREE TRADER

Tom L. Johnson Blanks the Wilson Bill and McKinley Law,

And Advocates the Abolishment of All Present Methods of Collecting Government Revenue.

SPEECH BY JOHN DALZELL

Plea for American Wages for the American Workingman.

Vigorous Protest by Wool Manufacturers, Representing Over \$500,000,-000 Invested Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The third day of the tariff debate in the House was enlivened by a sensational speech by Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, the free-trader and single-tax advocate, who claims, with Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, the joint authorship of the tariff plank in the Chicago platform. He boldly attacked the Democrats for the timid manner in which they had handled the tariff question, and charged them with cowardice all along the line. Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburg, made a brilliant speech in defense of the tariff, dwelling particularly on the iron and steel interests. Messrs. Woomer, of Pennsylvania; Coombs, of New York, and Hopkins, of Illinois, who completed his speech, begun yesterday, were the other speakers. After the completion of Mr. Hopkins's

remarks Mr. Johnson took the floor and

created something of a sensation by his utterances. He said in part: "We of the Democratic party went before this country in 1892 asserting that the existing tariff was wrong in principle and unjust in operation, declaring the policy of protection a fraud and robbery, charging it with creating trusts, stifling commerce, throttling industry, causing enforced idle-ness, lessening wages, impoverishing labor and creating a few monstrous fortunes, and pledging ourselves to abolish it if the American people gave us authority. They did give us authority and then our haste to repeal oppressive taxes subsided, and, instead of flying at the throat of the protected barons in the robber trust, the great Democratic party began, as it were, to wag its tail and look for crumbs. It was the duty of a party coming into power on such pledges and at such a conjuncture to have proceeded, without a moment's delay, to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage the situation demanded, the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of his Secretaries, and Congress would have been called into extra session to relieve the country of its burdens of taxation. But, instead of that, we proceed to rest on our laurels and divide the spoils, and the Nation was treated to the spectacle of a President and a Congress having power to remove crushing burdens, devoting their energies to the discussion of personal claims to petty places. And, as the climax of all this delay, we come to the shameful days we have just passed through

that we have yet done nothing. It is that we have done nothing where we had promsed much. The worst possible situation of business is not that of a high tariff, but that a high tariff is threatened with certain but indefinite reductions. This is the situation our delay has, for nearly a year, imposed on the country. Up to the present, thanks to our inaction, the victory of the Democratic party in November, 1892, has worked evil for good. The McKinley tariff still exerts its strangling power and, worse than the McKinley tariff, is the depressing effect of the uncertainty as to what tariff

in which the House has stood paralyzed

because, despite our overwhelming ma-

jority, we Democrats would neither furnish

a quorum to be counted nor count the one that was really present. It is not merely

will succeed it." Mr. Johnson commended the bill for the blow at the Sugar Trust, but, he added, "the Whisky Trust and Steel-rail Trust, the Cordage Trust and the Bicycle Trust and the Starch Trust; in short, the whole breed of vampires which rob the poor people through the agency of the government by means of the tariff are left free to pluck the tariff-bound American consumer He has no lobby to represent him; he has only

his Congressmen. STEEL RAILS. Mr. Johnson then spoke of steel rails, of which he is one of the largest manufacturers in the country. The present duty of \$13.44 a ton is equal to 50 per cent. The reduction of the committee is 25 per cent. It seemed a large reduction, he declared, but it left all the Steel-rail Trust needed. It is as good to them as 1,000 per cent., for it is practically a prohibitory duty. "Steel can be made here." he said, "as cheaply as anywhere else in the world, and would not now be imported save in exceptional cases, even if there were no duty, while the tendency of invention and improveagainst Europe. The steel made into rails in this country is from native ore. What pig metal billets and blooms are imported are used entirely in other iron and steel manufactures. Now, it costs less than \$2 a ton to make steel rails from blooms, including straightening and punching. In to-day's market steel blooms are selling at less than \$17. Steel rails should, therefore, not bring over \$19. They did fall nearly to that price a few weeks ago, during a temporary break in the steel-rail pools. But that pool was quickly reorganzed, and the price of steel rails was put up. and is now maintained at \$24 a ton, so that by virtue of the duty which keeps out forsign rails the pool is compelling buyers of steel rails to pay them 25 per cent, more than a fair price. This new steel-rail pool is composed of seven manufacturers, headed by Carnegie, who absolutely controls the product of more than one-half of the rolled steel produced in the United States, and who have combined to pay other large manufacturers heavy annual sums to close their works, discharge their men and

make no steel. "Do employers pay larger wages when they get larger profits? I do not, and even philanthropists do not. Take Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who gives like a prince out of the millions the tariff has enabled him to take from his fellow-citizens. He gives like a prince from his more than princely income, but he does not raise wages unless he has to. Before he started for Jerusalem, a few days ago, he utilized the tariff to re-establish the steel-rail and pay other manufacturers to shut their works and throw their men out of employment. Then a general cut in wages was made in all his great establishments, and then he announced himself ready to give as much as \$5,000 a day to feed the unemployed in Pittsburg-a place that, if there were any truth in the theory that protection is good for labor, ought to be a very paradise for workingmen. Now, which is best for labor; plenty of charity soup houses or plenty of employment? There is the question between protection

and free trade. What is true of steel is to se of all industries. If we could abolish the whole tariff on the 1st of February I do not believe there is a single manufacturing industry that would close. On the contrary, all that are not purely exotics, kept alive by taxes, would be greatly stimulated; foreigners would want more of our products, and foreign markets would be open to our goods. Wheat would bring more to the grower and labor would bring more to the laborer, and the masses of our people would want and could pay for more manufactured goods. You cannot depress industry and impoverish labor by remitting In conclusion Mr. Johnson said the bill he would pass would consist of but three sec-"Section 1--All import duties and corresponding internal revenue duties are here-by abolished, and all officials engaged in collecting such duties are hereby dis-

charged.

is hereby directed to sell all custom houses and revenue cutters, and pay the proceeds into the treasury. 'Sec. 3-This act shall take effect imme-"Such a bill," said Mr. Johnson, "would excite no more protectionist opposition than this poor, timid little Wilson bill will.

"Sec. 3-This act shall take effect imme-

But it would not be sneered at, and it would arouse a mighty support that this bill cannot get." MR. JOHNSON WAS LOADED. While Mr. Johnson was condemning the

alleged steel-rail pool he became engaged in a heated controversy with Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

"You deny the present existence of a pool?" asked Mr. Johnson.

"Yes, sir." "Well, here is the proof of it," said Mr. Johnson, flourishing aloft a document. "Here is the agreement in the Iron Age. A certain B. F. Kennedy contracted to receive 25,000 tons of rails at what I considered an exorbitant price and to forfeit \$1,000 if he did not take them. I looked into the matter to see who such a large buyer could be. I found that he was a stockholder in the Cambria works, a rival concern, and now secretary of the new pool formed last November. That pool agreed to give the manufacturers of Sparrows Point, Md., \$1,000 a day to close their works and discharge their men. That is the sort of trust the Wilson bill's 25 per cent. duty perpetuates. (Democratic applause.) It gives a concern in Pennsylvania \$80,000 a year to close down. The old pool of eight or nine companies agreed to maintain the price of rails at \$29. One of the members secretly undersold the pool. Carnegie made war on him, beat the price down to \$19, closed him up, and then formed another pool." (Applause.)
"I cannot controvert what the gentleman says," interposed Mr. Dalzell, "but if such a pool as he describes exists, I deprecate it as much as he." it as much as he.'

"That is where I differ with the gentle-man," retorted Mr. Johnson. "I believe in making all the money I can. I am a thorough-going monopolist, and take advantage of the bad laws you Republicans have made, but I don't believe in defending those laws here," (Loud and prolonged Democratic applause.)

MR. DALZELL'S SPEECH. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, took the floor. He said, in brief:

"The election of 1892, which resulted in the ascendency in all branches of the government of the Democratic party, had no sooner occurred than a crisis ensued the most appalling in our eco-nomic history. All our industries suffered immediate collapse; trade, foreign and do-mestic, became paralyzed, the ghost of distrust stalked threatening in all the avenues of commerce, and fear fell on all men, rich and poor alike. As a people, we walk to-day in the valley of desolation. Furnace fires have gone out, and fires upon humble hearthstones as well, while throughout all our borders factories and workshops and the various implements and appliances of industry remain idle and unused. "In the few months the dominant party

has held the reins of government it has proved itself conspicuously incompetent to deal with a single important question presented to the responsibilities of civil ad-ministration. The executive, with an ig-norance of the limitations of his office inexcusable in an intelligent American citi-izen, has usurped the functions of Congress, not to meet any exigency or for any justifiable end, but to undertake and miserably fail in a foreign policy which would be grotesque if it were not contemptible. This House has been organized on the basis of ante-bellum days, so that the section of country which is least familiar with American industries and enterprises dominates the policy of the Nation, while it deals out as of yore to its servile Northern contingent the crumbs that fall from the party

"In this deplorable condition of thingsclouds and darkness all around us-what do those who rule our destinies propose by way of relief? A tariff bill that, if enacted. predict posterity will pronounce the most infamous legislative crime of our history. Instead of relief, it brings aggravation. To the manufacturer, whose idle capital is bringing him no returns, whose plant disused, is depreciating, and whose income has been sadly narrowed or entirely cut off, it offers the deceptive lure of free raw materials and the ignis fatuus of the world's market, while it strips him of the ability to compete in any market and be just to his employes. To the farmer it offers, instead of protection, an enlarged competi-tion from abroad in the products of his farm; instead of a vast and growing home market, a market abroad in which his increased surplus cannot but degrade prices. To the cry of the laboring man for work at American wage rates, to the end that he, his wife and his children shall live like Americans, its brutal answer is slower wages or war with your employer. And for the empty American treasury, depleted beyond the power to meet current expenses, what relief? Oh! shame tell it; further depletion by reducing national revenues by from seventy to one hundred million dollars per annum. To be made up, how? By an issue of bonds in time of peace; by laying on the backs of the American people, now of all times least able to bear them, direct taxes never heretofore in all our experience sought to be justifled, save among the roar

of cannon and clash of arms. "If the bill, instead of being a monstrosity, were wise in its provisions, its enactment at this time would be unwise. Under the most favorable circumstances, even in prosperous times, a revision of our tariff laws inevitably unsettles business and requires a general readjustment to meet new conditions. Do you find any duty in this bill on coffee or sugar? There are no sources of revenue so sure as these. Why are they not taxed? They are the necessaries of life, and a tax on them will certainly raise the revenue. Has the getting of votes anything to do with the framing of a tariff bill? If so, I warn you, gentle men of the majority, that, in the opinion of the poor man, the exemption of his breakfast table will not compensate him for the deprivation of his opportunity to labor under such conditions as to earn American wages. There is not a single industry in which we compete with our fellows across the seas in which our laborers do not reap richer rewards than their fellow-tollers abroad. Read the testimony of those men asking us for fair play before the ways and meas committee, and then read the schedules of this bill, and you cannot fail of the conviction that the subject you are dealing with to-day is in the last analysis, the subject of American la-

At the conclusion of Mr. Dalzell's speech Mr. Woomer and Mr. Coombs spoke. When the latter closed the House took a recess At the night session Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Mahon and Mr. Curtis were the speakers.

At 10:30 the House adjourned. The Internal Revenue Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The Democratic members of the ways and means committee met to-day to receive from the subcommittee the completed internal revenue bill, including the income tax provisions. The advocates of the tax had a majority of one on the committee. Mr. McMillin submitted a draft of the bill which is still in the hands of the committee, further action having been postponed until to-morrow in order that it might be considered by a full representation of the Democratic members. It is believed that the internal revenue measure will be sent to the House as an

independent bill. A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Wool Manufacturers Object to the Wilson Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- The National Association of Wool Manufacturers met today at the Metropolitan Hotel, with the Hon. Rufus S. Frost in the chair. S. N. D. North, of Boston, acted as secretary. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Rufus S. Frost; vice-presidents, John L. Houston, C. H. Hartly, A. C. Miller and Thomas Dolan; treasurer, Benjamin Phipps; secretary, S. N. D. North. Several prominent men made speeches denouncing the bill, in so far as taxes; that is done by imposing taxes." It affects the wool business. At a confer-

ence held this afternoon to protest against the Wilson bill, the following protest was prepared and adopted, with instructions that copies be sent to President Cleveland

and members of Congress:
"The allied industries represented at a meeting held at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, Jan. 10, including all branches of the manufacture and sale of woolen goods, carpets and knit goods, and the wholesale clothing and cloak manufacture, speaking for an investment of capital far exceeding \$500,000,000, embarked in business under the laws of the United States, on the good faith of the government that its cit-izens shall be guarded in their vested property rights, protest against the enactment of a law which threatens to destroy a large part of this capital and to render it uncertain whether the remainder shall be

protected. "The provisions of the wool and woolen schedule of the Wilson bill compel this pro-test, which is made in the belief that its framers have no adequate conception of its practical defects. It is so drawn as to entail upon the American manufacturers the maximum of loss and embarrassment, and offer to foreign competitors the possession of the American market at the minimum of risk and effort. We base this pro-test upon a pledge of President Cleveland in his message to Congress of Dec. 6, 1887, that 'a readjustment of our tariff should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufact-uring interests.' This bill, regardless of that pledge, is framed in a manner that threatens disaster to a great group of in-dustries, located in nearly every State in the Union.

"We protest against this measure as the sole cause of a prolongation of business depression which would at once disappear, but for the menace of its future enactment The Wilson bill has disorganized the business and commerce of the country, and its enactment is opposed by every branch of industry and the entire body of American producers. It is a measure that creates a deficit by reducing or removing duties almost exclusively on articles of foreign manufacture or production that compete with American products; and we especially protest against that adjustment of the bill which creates nearly 40 per cent. of this deficit, amounting to \$28,000,000 annually, by

removing or reducing duties upon wool and woolens which enter into competition with American farms and factories. "We protest against these radical reductions of duties at a time of industrial depression among the great manufacturing nations of Europe, when their markets are glutted with surplus goods and the difficulties of American competition are greatly accentuated. "We particularly protest against the treat-

ment accorded the wool-growing industry and all branches of the wool manufacture in this bill, as harsh in the extreme and more radical and proscriptive than in any other schedule. The proposed rates of ad valorem duty are insufficient without acspecific duties, to equalize the present differences between foreign and domestic cost of production. It is a demonstrated fact that the labor costs in this manufacture are double the similar costs in Great Britain, and often three times as much as on the continent of Europe. All other manufacturing costs are disproportionate in like degree-the cost of capital, plant, maintenance, supplies, repairs, superintendents, taxation, etc., compelling the employment of much larger capital to produce the same quantity of goods. A duty of 40 per cent, upon the foreign cost of woolen goods, equivalent to a duty of but 281/2 per cent. upon the domestic cost, will not equalize those differences in the comparative

manufacture costs. "We protest against the maladjustment of duties in this schedule, as it is illogical unscientific and misfitted. American manufacturers of wholesale clothing, by transferring their patterns and methods to the continent of Europe and utilizing European cloths and labor can supply American customers with goods adapted to this market, pay the proposed duty of 45 per cent. and earn a profit beyond the reach of those who continue the manufacture in this country. "We particularly protest against the glaring injustice done to the carpet manufacture, the proposed duties upon carpets being no greater than upon the yarns from which they are woven.

"We make this protest not only as manufacturers, but also on behalf of the labor employed in these industries, including, under normal business conditions, no less than 500,000 persons. As manufacturers we deplore controversies with labor, and contemplate with profound regret the establishment of conditions which must compel the most radical readjustment of the present scale of wages. Adequate help will be difficult to obtain at the wages this bill will compel, unless there shall be a corresponding reduction of wages in all lines of industry, both manufacturing and other-

"We appeal to the patriotism of an American Congress to prevent the consummation of this national misfortune, and we appeal to our fellow-citizens, in every walk of life, to second our protest against a legislative act of extirpation.'

Protests from Indianians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Representative Johnson, of Indiana, laid before the House to-day a petition signed by a large number of prominent farmers and wool growers of Henry county, and a large list of wageearners of Rushville, against the adoption of the Wilson tariff bill. The petitioners point to the destructive influences of this measure on their interests and implore their Representatives in Congress to use their influence against its adoption.

THE CABOOSE TURNED OVER

And a Number of Passengers Were Bruised and Burned.

GRINNELL, Ia., Jan. 10 .- An accommodation train on the Rock Island road, east bound, was derailed two miles east of here, about 1 o'clock to-day, ten freight cars and the caboose leaving the track. The caboose turned over and caught fire, severely burning and bruising E. E. Lyday and the Rev. P. J. Burke, of Newton, Ia.; Herman Maywald and E. N. Golden, of Kellogg, Ia.; George Burnstein, of Malcomb, H. A. Granel, of Des Moines, and L. M. Fritch, J. B. Young, of Rock Island, Ill. None will die.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- For Indiana --Fair, except rain in southern portion; southerly winds.

For Illinois-Fair, preceded by rain in extreme northern portion in early morning; southwesterly winds. For Ohio-Increasing cloudiness and rain; rising temperature; southerly winds. Local Observations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10.

Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A. M. 30.12 27 88 S'west. Clear. 0 00 7 P. M. 29.97 38 57 S'east. Pt.cloudy 0.00 Maximum temperature, 44; minimum temperature, 27. The following is a comparative state-ment of the temperature and precipitation, Jan. 10, 1894:

0.10 Normal.... Mean..... 0.00 Departure from normal -0.54Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Round the World on a Wheel. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.-A letter has been received from Frank Lenz, the Allegheny cycler, who is riding around the world. He is in Karachi, India, and is enjoying good health. He has the deserts of Persia to cross, and then his most difficult task will be accomplished. Since leaving Pittsburg Lenz has covered 12.081 miles on wheel and on foot, and 6,823 miles by

steamer.

Lillian Russell to Wed Agaia. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-It is announced that Lillian Russell and Signor Perugini, the tenor of her company, who is known in private life as John Chatterton, are to be married at an early date. This will be Miss Russell's third venture in matrimonial seas and the Signor's first.

HARRINGTON'S

California Midwinter Fair Excursion,

Feb. 24, 1894. Send for book giving full particulars as to how the party will travel, list of hotels where they will stop, price of tickets and maps showing route over which this excursion will pass. Seven thousand miles will be traveled in elegant Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars, with dining car attached for the exclusive use of this party. Do not forget that if you are going to California and do not wish to return with this party you can do so, and so have the benefit this special service of elegant Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars and dining car, as well as visit all the many points of interest mapped out for this tour and route to San Francisco, Call on or address G. L. Harrington, 48 North High street, Columbus, O.

Clara Morris as "Camille." Popular matinee prices at English's Satlower floor, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Republicans Now in Possession of the New Jersey Senate.

The Minority Fails in Its Attempt to Deprive the Legally Elected Majority of Its Rights.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

Hancock Selected to Oppose Grow for Congressman at Large.

Protection Denounced and the Wilson Bill Commended-Waite's Legislature-Mrs. Lease Talks Again.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10 .- The Republicans secured posession of the Senate chamber this afternoon. They are still in possession to-night, and say that they will retain the advantage they have gained. The Republicans to-day asked Governor Werts for the key of the chamber. The Governor refused to have anything to do with the matter. A committee then visited Superintendent Worm, of the Statehouse. He referred them to Michael Nathan, the Democratic Sergeant-at-arms. Nathan could not be found, and the Republicans sent for a locksmith. The locksmith was unable to effect an entrance, and a hundred keys were tried in the chamber door, but without avail. Capt. John Graham, of Jersey City, smashed in a window leading to the women's gallery. He threw back the bolt of the main doors and in a few minutes Republicans filled the room. At 3:20 Senator Rogers, President of the Republican Senate, was in the chair, and the other Republicans were in their seats. A committee on rules was appointed, and Clerk Potts, of the House, delivered to the Senate a race-track repeal bill. A recess was then taken. The Republicans will place a guard over the chamber and keep watch night and day. The Democratic Senate heid a session in the chamber, but adjourned without transacting any business.

FREE-TRADE DEMOCRATS. Pennsylvanians Denounce Protection

and Nominate a Victim. HARRISBURG, Jan. 10 .- The Democrats of Pennsylvania in State convention to-day nominated James Benton Hancock, Franklin, for congressman at large, to oppose Galusha A. Grow, nominated by the Republicans last week. The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

"The present disturbed condition of the business and finances of the country is the natural and inevitable consequence of long years of Republican maladministration and vicious legislation. Inequitable and oppressive tariff laws, wastefulness and profligacy in public expenditures, and cowardly finan-cial makeshifts are responsible for the pros-tration of American industries, the derangement of the currency and the deficit in the federal revenue. "The extravagance of a Republican Congress, tolerated and abetted by a Republic-

an administration of the executive departments, wasted a surplus of more than one hundred million dollars which had been gathered into the public treasury by a Democratic administration and left a deficit of over thirty million dollars in its stead. "Evasive legislation on the currency by successive Republican Congresses debased the public moneys, rendered the standard of values shifting and uncertain, disturbed confidence and wrought financial disaster, from which the slow but sure recovery of the country is mainly due to the courage, fidelity and consistency of a Democratic

"Three years' experience of the McKinley high tariff bill has resulted in general business depression and in wreck and ruin to manufacturing and commercial interests. This result has fully justified the Democratic opposition to that measure and the demand for its repeal which found expression in the overwhelming Democratic vic-

"Every consideration of political honor, fidelity and expediency demands that the pledges upon which that victory was won shall be faithfully and fully kept, and that the Democratic Congress shall revise the tariff by promptly passing the Wilson bill, reported by the ways and means committee, to the end that the raw materials necessary to American industries shall be admitted free of duty, that tariff taxes shall be lowered on the necessaries of life. and that import duties shall be distributed with a view of lightening the burdens of the many instead of protecting the interests of a favored few.

"We denounce as a crime against the business interests of the country, against the prosperity of the people, against the welfare of the workingmen, the efforts of the Republican minority in Congress to delay and to prevent the settlement of the tariff question. We call upon our Representatives in Congress so to act and vote as to promptly determine this issue in accordance with Democratic promises and Democratic professions.

speedy and thorough revision of the tariff, on the lines of Democratic policy, enunciated by the last Democratic national convention and adopted by the Democratic President, will revive the industries of the American manufacturer, enhance the profits of the American farmer. increase the wages of the American mechanic and enlarge their purchasing power, stimulate export trade and restore our supremacy in the commerce of the seas. To these principles and policies we pledge the candidate for Congress this day nominated; to their support we invite all the electors of Pennsylvania who would record the vote of their State in Congress for an enlightened and progressive system that must quicken the prosperity of our commonwealth and promote the general welfare of the country.' It was agreed to print 400,000 copies of the resolutions for distribution among the toilers of Pennsylvania.

TRACEY ANGERED.

Boutelle Arouses the New Yorker by Referring to the White House Clock. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-In the House to-day before the tariff debate began, Mr. Cummings, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, arose and asked unanimous consent to consider the Boutelle resolution reported back from the naval committee, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of all orders and communications which placed the officers, men and ships of the United States navy under the control of Commissioner Blount, a civilian who had not been confirmed by the Senate. The attempt to secure unanimous consideration for this resolution raised another merry row which concluded with another verbal duel between Mr. Boutelle and the

During the war of words, Mr. Tracey, of New York, asked the Chair whether it would be in order to call for the regular the White House clock has not struck this morning," interposed Mr. Boutelle sarcastically. Mr. Tracey's cheek flamed. He inquired

hotly whether a member making a parliamentary inquiry could be affronted, and called attention to the fact that on another occasion a gentleman (Mr. Wilson, of Washington) had shouted "cuckoo" while he was talking.

Mr. Boutelle disclaimed any intention of insulting his colleague, and, after the Chair said that in courtesy he was giving Mr. Boutelle a hearing, Mr. Tracey took his seat still chafing under the affront put on him and declaring to his friends about him that he would not stand this sort of treatment any longer. "The next man who says anything of that kind," he declared, "will get his face slapped."

MRS. LEASE STILL YELLIN'. She Tells the Reporters She Lied Be-

cause She Was Sleepy.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10 .-- Mrs. Lease, who returned to-day, denied the report from St. Louis that she had been in conference with George R. Peck. She went to St. Louis, she said, to meet her sister, who is on her way to the Pacific coast with a sick child. "I have no interest in Mr. Peck nor Mr. Rossington," said Mrs. Lease. "I urday. Ladies should get their seats reserved in advance so as to avoid the great rush at the box office. All upstairs, 25c; lower floor, 50c, 75c and \$1.

hear my friends of the Statehouse charge that I sold out to the Republican party, and was inspired by Mr. Peck in the stand I have taken against Governor Lewelling.

I would rather be inspired by Peck than by Bourbon Democrats, which is the source of the Statehouse crowd's inspiration. But it is a lie. I am not in league with the Republicans. I am in the middle of the road, fighting Republicans and Democrats, and that wing of our party is going to win. We are done with the sham of fusion."

An hour later Mrs. Lease, strange as it may appear, said she was in St. Louis today and that Mr. Peck called on her in the parlors of the Southern Hotel. The only explanation she would make of her direct contradiction was to say she was very tired I would rather be inspired by Peck than contradiction was to say she was very tired when the reporter saw her on the arrival of the noon train to-day, and was mistaken in her first interview this afternoon. Asked what she and Mr. Peck talked about, she said: "That is a question of no moment— not nearly so important as the way the Bourbon Democrats are running the State administration, which may come out and cause a sensation."

In explanation of her previous statement,
Mrs. Lease said: "When you reporters were
up here before, my head was almost bursting from loss of sleep, and I may not have
told you correctly where I was during my
absence from the city."

Waite's Legislature in Session. DENVER, Col., Jan. 10.-The much talked of extra session of the Legislature called by Governor Waite to consider the silver question and enact laws for internal improvements convened at noon to-day. The Governor's message was read in joint session. It reviews the recommendations which constituted the Governor's call for the session. The Governor asks for the re-peal or modification of the present laws on trust deeds and attachments, and declares that these laws are iniquitous. He discusses the silver and financial questions at some length, criticising some utterances of Secretary Carlisle and Senator Teller, and declares the only remedy the State has is to compel the restoration of the rights of which it has been deprived by coining its own silver bullion on an equality with gold. He concludes as follows: "We stand upon the brink of an industrial slaveryan era of falling prices which has reduced in Colorado the value of commodities and real estate to, in many cases, less than one-third the value one year ago."

Immediately after the joint session was dissolved a row broke out in the House.

Mr. Bonyne, a Republican, declared the Governor had insulted the intelligence of the Legislature by making a partisan stump speech. Mr. Sweeny, a Populist, hotly defended the Governor. A motion to adjourn sine die was defeated by a vote of 25 to 46. The message was ordered printed by a vote of 57 to 5. Both branches adjourned until to-morrow. It is now understood that the session will adjourn at the end of this week, without having passed any bills. The Governor is using all his influence on the Populists to have them vote to continue the session for at least thirty days, Many have forsaken him, and it i that there is now a majority in both houses favorable to an immediate adjournment. Republican Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-The national Republican executive committee will convene in this city to-morrow morning. Nearly all the members are now in the city, and there promises to be a large attendance. Chairman Carter said to-night that the committee would take up several mat-ters which were left unfinished last year. The committee will also consider the proposition of establishing permanent headquarters and the character of permanent work to be carried on. Mr. Carter does not think these headquarters will be located in this city. On account of the fact that the headquarters of the national con gressional campaign committee are located here it is believed if the national committee decides to establish a permanent office it will be opened in New York. The committee will also consult with members of the congressional committee as to the extent to which the committees can work to gether in the congressional campaign of next year.

STOLE OVER \$47,000

Confession of the Paying Teller of D. F. FLEENER, Gen'l Agent, a Philadelphia Bank.

Spent the Whole Sum on His Family-Under a Fearful Strain for More Than Twenty Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 .- Theodore F. Baker, for twenty-eight years the paying teller of the Consolidated National Bank, of this city, confessed to-day to President James F. Watson that during the past twenty years he has tolen more than \$47,-000. He was arrested and held in \$15,000 bail for trial in February.

The man, who is his own accuser, has had the confidence of the bank officials for many years and his defalcation could only be made possible by falsifying the individual ledger accounts, to which he had access. The first intimation the bank officials had that anything was wrong was last night, when a physician, whose name is kept secret, called on President Watson at his home and told him that he had learned that a serious defalcation had taken place in the bank. He told the president that Mr. Vandusen, the individual ledger bookkeeper of the bank was very ill as a consequence of severe nervous strain, and that he had told his medical adviser that from certain occurrences in connection with the books at the bank he was certain that money was being stolen from the bank and that Baker, the paying teller, was the thief. Mr. Watson came to the bank early this orning, a few minutes before the arrival of Baker. The latter, when he came, was called into the president's private office, where Mr. Watson, with much hesitancy, related to Baker what he had been told by the physician. The paying teller changed countenance and his face became an ashen hue as he admitted that the story was

"How much have you taken?" he was "Forty-seven thousand dollars," he re-

"Good God! what have you done with all the money?" asked Mr. George Watson, one of the directors, who was also present. "It went in driblets for household expenses," said Baker.

Shortly after noon Baker was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Craig, where a preliminary hearing was had. District Attorney Ingham ap-peared in behalf of the United States, while Baker was not represented by counsel. President Watson, the first witness, detailed the foregoing facts. He also said that Baker had been an employe of the bank for the past twenty-eight years, and he was frequently intrusted with as much as \$100,000 at a time. Several of the directors testified as to what they had learned during the day. The commissioner then fixed the ball at \$15,000 for the prisoner's appearance at court. "Will you get bail?" was asked the pris-

"No; nor will I try to do so. I am guilty and will take my punishment. I have been under a fearful strain for more than twenty years. It was like sitting on a keg of gunpowder. I have done nothing with the money but spend it on my family. They believe that I have another woman, but that is not so. I have a good wife and we have been very happy together. It is only on her account that I suffer. I have made no provision for her. She owns our house, but there is a heavy mortgage against it."

Asked how the discovery was made Baker said: "Vandusen, Piersal and myself had worked at the bank for nearly thirty years, and the officials had implicit confidence in me. When I gave them figures, and they saw them in the bank, they were satisfied that everything was all right. It went along so for years until a week or so ago, when I was away sick. It was then that the figures were altered, and I was called to account by Vandusen. I thought I had succeeded in making him believe that everything was correct."

An expert will be put to work on the books of the bank to-morrow. The Consolidated is one of the stanchest financial institutions in this city. It was organized in 1855. Its capital stock is \$300,000, with a like sum for a reserve fund.

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OVERMAN-Cyrus W., at his residence, 584 Ash street, on Wednesday, 6:15 a. m. Funeral services Friday, 2 o'clock, from Memorial Presbyterian Church, conducted by Rev. Frank O. Ballard. Friends of the family invited. KELLY-Lizzie May, only daughter of Lea and Mary Kelly, No. 42 Harrison street, Jan. 10, 1894, at 7:30 a. m., aged ten years

and two days. A precious one has gone, A voice we loved is stilled;

A place is vacant in our home, Which never can be filled. WANTED-AGENTS.

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